Sub 15-2

DECEMBER 1989 1/19/90

OREGON LABOR TRENDS

State of Oregon • Employment Division • Department of Human Resources

INDICATORS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Oregon (Seas. Adj.)

Nov.	1989	5.7
Oct.	1989	5.3
Nov.	1988	5.2

United States (Seas. Adj.)

Nov.	1989	5.4
Oct.	1989	5.3
Nov.	1988	5.4

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX

Oregon (1977=100)

Nov.	1989	128.8
Oct.	1989	128.6
Sept.	1989	128.0
Aug.	1989	127.8
July	1989	127.5

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Oregon

Oct.	1989	$10.84
Sept.	1989	$10.88
Oct.	1988	$10.57

PRODUCTION WORKER AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Oregon

Oct.	1989	40.2
Sept.	1989	39.5
Oct.	1988	40.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

1982-84=100

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Portland-Vancouver

Jan-June 1989	119.3
Yearly change	5.0%
Annual Average 1988	114.7
Yearly change	3.4%

United States

Nov. 1989	125.9
Yearly change	4.7%
Annual Average 1988	118.3
Yearly change	4.1%

Portland Hotline 221-4132

1989: In Like an Owl...Out Like a Lamb?

Jeff Hannum

According to the Chinese zodiac, 1989 was supposed to be the year of the snake. For many in Oregon, however, it was the year of the spotted owl. Although 1989 began with the wood products industry facing some difficult problems (i.e. rising interest rates, a major labor dispute, spotted owl court injunctions curtailing logging and timber sales on federal old-growth forests, higher timber prices and log shortages), Oregon's economy overall had a good deal of momentum carried over from 1988. The state's unemployment rate was only 5.4% in January, and nonfarm wage and salary employment was 56,100 higher than in January 1988. Since then, Oregon's economy like the nation's has shifted into a lower gear, but is still expanding.

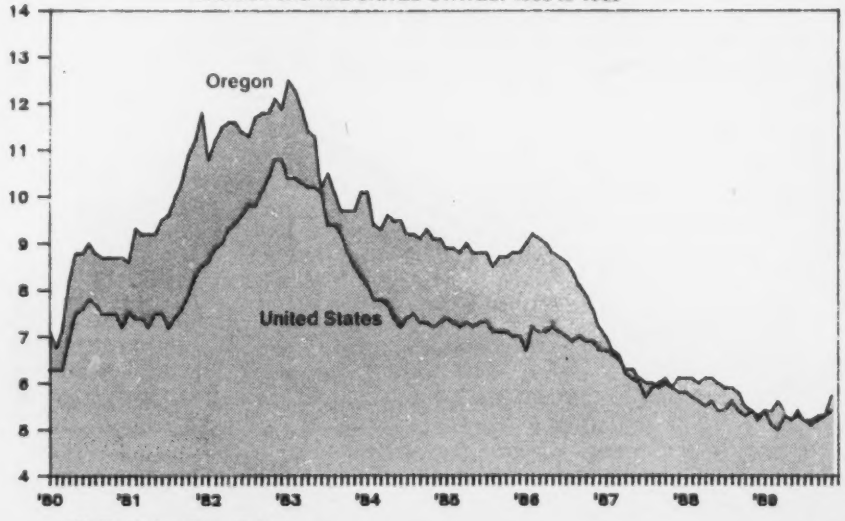
Vital Signs Mixed in November

Recent labor force statistics still paint a positive picture, especially on the employment side, but there are some signs of growing slack. Preliminary data for November, for example, indicate that nonfarm payroll employment losses were 2,200 less than seasonally expected over the month, boosting the wage and salary employment index by 0.2 points to 128.8 in November from October's revised level of 128.6. Even though approximately 1,700 Boeing workers were still on strike during the mid-month survey week, it was the highest level ever for this seasonally adjusted employment indicator as well as the seventh monthly increase in a row.

If we compare the nonfarm wage and salary employment level for each month in 1989 with the corresponding month a year ago, however, it is clear that economic growth is winding down. In November, year-to-year job growth was still a respectable 32,800, but this was the smallest annual gain of any month so far in 1989 and just over half the January-to-January gain of 56,100.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*

OREGON and THE UNITED STATES: 1980 to 1989



*Civilian Labor Force Only

Another gray cloud in the picture as this year draws to a close is November's four-tenths jump in the unemployment rate to 5.7%, the largest one-month increase since October 1984. This also marks the highest rate in more than a year (since September 1988), the third monthly increase in a row, and the first time in 1989 in which the unemployment rate is now higher than the same month a year ago. These unemployment rate trends suggest that there may be a growing mismatch between the many job openings available and the skills of those Oregonians who are currently seeking work.

The one positive thing about November's unemployment increase is that it seemed to be due more to an unexpected increase in the labor force than to a weakness in employment. Since seasonal job opportunities are currently good, especially in the retail trade sector, it is likely that labor force participation rates, particularly of women, are continuing to increase to perhaps their highest levels ever. A quick look at some of November's industry employment trends confirms that the state's economic expansion is still on track despite the surge in unemployment in November. Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by only 3,100 over the month when a normal seasonal loss would have been 5,300. Trade, durable goods manufacturing, construction, and portions of the finance and real estate industries all performed better than expected in November.

Retail trade was especially strong reflecting more new store openings and the start of the holiday rush, particularly in general merchandise stores. Employment gains in trade (+4,300) were nearly twice the number expected in November. In manufacturing, lumber and wood products exhibited a mixed pattern of mill closures, reopenings, and call-backs from previous layoffs but still managed to keep job losses a little below the seasonal norm. In other durable goods manufacturing, machinery and electrical equipment and supplies both added more workers in November reaching near record levels of employment. The Boeing strike continued to idle approximately 1,700 transportation equipment workers through the mid-November survey week, but a settlement was reached later in the month which will provide a big boost to this industry in December.

There were also some industries with sub-par employment trends in November including government, food and kindred products, and some services. Employment gains in the public sector were only about half the 2,000 seasonally expected due to anemic hiring by community colleges. These schools, however, had experienced unusually strong gains a month earlier in October. A similar timing situation occurred in food processing with the only difference being end-of-season layoffs were running about a month ahead of schedule this year.

. . .Oregon's economy like the nation's has shifted into a lower gear, but is still expanding.

Employment declines in services were also a little larger than seasonally expected in November. Two, in particular, were business and recreation services. A lack of snow which has continued well into December has taken a toll on employment in recreation services, mainly ski facilities.

Employment growth in business services has slowed sharply in 1989, and in November this sector plummeted by 800 mainly due to an uncharacteristic drop in employment at personnel supply services firms. Whether this reflects an increased willingness on the part of client firms to hire their own permanent workers (rather than use temporary help firms) or is a leading indicator of a softer labor market to come remains to be seen. Past experience indicates that employment levels in the personnel supply services industry are highly sensitive to the business cycle. When times are good as in recent years, employment in this sector soars! When the economy begins to falter, however, these are usually the first workers to be laid off.

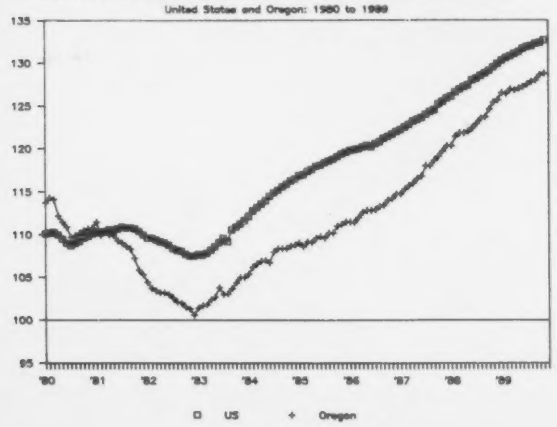
Despite these recent signs of slower growth and an uptick in unemployment, the overall economic health of Oregon and the nation is amazingly strong considering the record length of the current economic expansion which reached its seventh birthday in November. Even though December data is not yet in, we can look back on 1989 as one of the best years for Oregon's economy in the 1980s.

1989-A Banner Year

In many respects, 1989 was the best year of the decade for Oregon's economy even though it was an unusually difficult one for the state's forest products industry. More Oregonians were employed than ever before and the unemployment rate dropped to the lowest level in 20 years (5.4% annual average projected for 1989). New highs were also reached for total population, labor force, percentage of the adult population employed, and labor force participation rates, particularly of women.

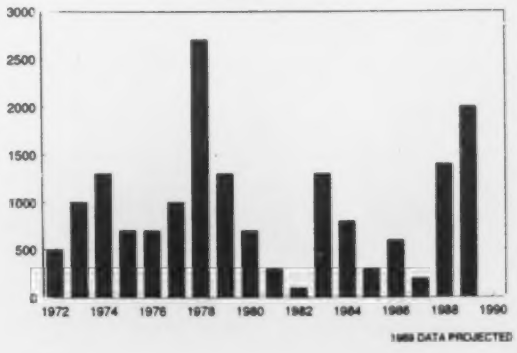
SEAS. ADJUSTED W&S EMPLOYMENT INDEXES

United States and Oregon: 1980 to 1989



MORE OREGON WORKERS STRIKE IN 1989!

Annual Averages



RESIDENT OREGON LABOR FORCE

	NOV.[1] 1989	OCT.[2] 1989	CHANGE	%CHANGE	NOV.[2] 1988
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE[3]	1,423,500	1,417,200	6,300	0.4	1,418,100
UNEMPLOYMENT	73,600	64,700	8,900	13.8	69,200
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE	5.2	4.6	XXX	XXX	4.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PERCENT	5.7	5.3	XXX	XXX	5.4
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT[4]	1,349,900	1,352,500	-2,600	-0.2	1,348,900

[1]Preliminary.
[2]Revised.
[3]Includes employed and unemployed individuals 16 years and older. Data are adjusted for multiple job-holding and commuting.
[4]Includes nonagricultural wage and salary, self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, farm workers, and labor disputants.
[5]Due to revised estimating procedures between December 1988 and January 1989, data for 1989 and that of previous years are not strictly comparable.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (BY PLACE OF WORK)

INDUSTRY	NOV.[1] 1989	OCT.[2] 1989	NOV. 1988	CHANGE FROM OCT. 1989	CHANGE FROM NOV. 1988
TOTAL[3]	1,221,900	1,225,000	1,189,100	-3,100	32,800
WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT INDEX[4]	128.8	128.6	125.4	XXX	XXX
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	217,800	222,800	215,500	-5,000	2,300
DURABLE GOODS	157,700	158,500	157,200	-800	500
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	67,600	68,100	69,600	-500	-2,000
LOGGING & SAWMILLS	34,200	34,700	36,000	-500	-1,800
VENEER & PLYWOOD	16,300	16,300	16,900	0	-600
MILLWORK & STRUCTURAL WOOD	10,700	10,800	10,400	-100	300
MOBILE HOMES	1,900	1,800	1,800	100	100
OTHER WOOD PRODUCTS	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	2,800	2,900	2,700	-100	100
STONE, CLAY, GLASS & CONCRETE	4,600	4,700	4,300	-100	300
PRIMARY METALS	11,400	11,500	10,300	-100	1,100
BLAST FURNACES, IRON & STEEL	6,800	6,800	6,000	0	800
NONFERROUS METALS	4,600	4,700	4,300	-100	300
FABRICATED METALS	10,700	10,900	11,500	-200	-800
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	4,400	4,500	4,900	-100	-500
OTHER FABRICATED METALS	6,300	6,400	6,600	-100	-300
MACHINERY	18,800	18,600	17,500	200	1,300
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	17,500	17,300	15,900	200	1,600
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	9,600	9,700	10,200	-100	-600
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	11,000	11,100	11,400	-100	-400
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	-100
NONDURABLE GOODS	60,100	64,300	58,300	-4,200	1,800
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	24,400	28,600	24,300	-4,200	100
CANNING & PRESERVING	12,200	16,500	12,500	-4,300	-300
OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS	12,200	12,100	11,800	100	400
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
APPAREL	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	9,100	9,100	8,300	0	800
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	14,100	13,900	13,600	200	500
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
PETROLEUM REFINING	500	600	500	-100	0
RUBBER & PLASTIC PRODUCTS	4,800	4,900	4,600	-100	200
LEATHER PRODUCTS	600	600	400	0	200
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	1,004,100	1,002,200	973,600	1,900	30,500
MINING & QUARRYING	1,500	1,600	1,500	-100	0
CONSTRUCTION	44,300	46,700	39,800	-2,400	4,500
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES	64,600	64,500	62,200	100	2,400
TRANSPORTATION	42,700	42,700	40,700	0	2,000
RAILROAD	3,800	3,800	3,900	0	-100
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSING	23,800	23,600	22,600	200	1,200
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	15,100	15,300	14,200	-200	900
COMMUNICATIONS	12,900	12,900	12,800	0	100
UTILITIES	9,000	8,900	8,700	100	300
TRADE	319,300	315,000	304,700	4,300	14,600
WHOLESALE TRADE	80,000	80,000	74,600	0	5,400
DURABLE GOODS	46,700	46,500	43,500	200	3,200
NONDURABLE GOODS	33,300	33,500	31,100	-200	2,200
RETAIL TRADE	239,300	235,000	230,100	4,300	9,200
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	33,200	31,200	31,300	2,000	1,900
FOOD STORES	40,000	40,100	39,100	-100	900
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	28,500	28,600	28,200	-100	300
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	137,600	135,100	131,500	2,500	6,100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	75,400	75,400	73,900	0	1,500
BANKING & CREDIT AGENCIES	23,600	23,500	23,500	100	100
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	51,800	51,900	50,400	-100	1,400
SERVICES	277,000	278,100	269,900	-1,100	7,100
HOTELS & PERSONAL SERVICES	27,800	28,300	27,300	-500	500
HEALTH SERVICES	85,200	84,700	79,300	500	5,900
OTHER SERVICES	164,000	165,100	163,300	-1,100	700
GOVERNMENT	222,000	220,900	221,600	1,100	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,600	32,400	32,300	-800	-700
STATE GOVERNMENT	60,100	59,900	60,400	200	-300
EDUCATION	25,800	25,300	25,700	500	100
OTHER STATE	34,300	34,600	34,700	-300	-400
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	130,300	128,600	128,900	1,700	1,400
EDUCATION	83,500	81,600	81,900	1,900	1,600
OTHER LOCAL	46,800	47,000	47,000	-200	-200
LABOR – MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	2,000	2,000	1,200	0	800

[1]Preliminary.
[2]Revised.
[3]Includes full and part-time nonfarm wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, private household workers and armed forces excluded. Note: Estimated in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes as amended by the 1977 supplement.
[4]Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment, seasonally adjusted, and indexed to 1977. Data on the earlier index (1972 = 100) can be converted to the 1977 base period by multiplying by a factor of .8264, the ratio between 1972's Annual Average Employment (774,300) and that of 1977 (936,900).

Although economic growth has slowed this year in both Oregon and the nation in response to the Federal Reserve's year-long effort to keep the lid on inflation, nonfarm employment continued to grow faster in Oregon (+3.7%) than in the nation (+2.8%) for the fourth straight year. Compared with other states, Oregon and the Pacific Northwest was one of the strongest economic regions. Based on the first ten months of 1989, Oregon's growth rate for nonfarm wage and salary employment was eighth highest of all states, down a little from 1988 when Oregon ranked third in the nation. Most other states in this region also enjoyed rapid employment gains including Nevada (ranking first), Washington (second), Idaho (sixth), and Alaska (ninth).

. . .the volume of timber in the pipeline (i.e. sold but not yet harvested) dwindled to historic low levels this past year.

Oregon's employment growth, however, was not as well-balanced between manufacturing (+1.3%; ranking nineteenth) and nonmanufacturing (+4.5%; fifth highest) in 1989. The primary reason for this was the 1,700 projected employment loss in the state's number one industry, lumber and wood products. The problem this year was not so much demand related, although wood products production was off the pace of 1988, but rather reflected a number of problems on the timber supply side including soaring costs and limited availability, especially of old-growth timber in Western Oregon and Washington. An additional factor suppressing wood products employment in the first half of the year was a major labor dispute at Roseburg Forest Products Co. mills affecting over 3,000 workers primarily in Southern Oregon.

A more persistent and pervasive problem affecting the whole industry throughout the year, however, was the on-going controversy over how the region's national forests should be managed. Court injunctions barring logging and timber sales on federal old-growth forests were in effect during much of the year. These were the result of lawsuits filed by environmental groups trying to protect the viability of the spotted owl which is being considered for possible designation by the federal government in 1990 as an endangered species. Although a temporary Congressional compromise was reached in the fall which requires an accelerated rate of federal timber sales during FY 1990 to partially offset the low sales activity in 1989, the volume of timber in the pipeline (i.e. sold but not yet harvested) dwindled to historic low levels this past year. One result has been soaring log prices and a growing cost-price squeeze particularly for those mills most dependent upon federal timber supplies. For the year as a whole, logging employment is projected to fall by about 600 to the lowest level since 1983; sawmills and planing mills will lose about 400; and the strike-impacted veneer and plywood sector will drop by 1,300 this year to the lowest level on record. One positive note for the industry is that employment in millwork and structural wood products continued to expand reaching its highest level ever.

. . .average number of workers on strike in 1989 (about 2,000) was the highest since 1978.

Despite job losses in lumber and wood products, manufacturing employment overall increased by about 3,000 in 1989 reaching its highest level since 1979. Solid gains were posted by many durable goods industries which continued to benefit from the aerospace/Boeing boom, Oregon's high level of construction, export growth, and continued strong demand for capital equipment. The state's electronics industry added more than 1,000 new jobs in 1989 as electrical equipment and supplies reached a new record high while employment in instruments and related products dropped to its lowest mark since 1972. In nondurable goods manufacturing, the paper industry and makers of plastic products were the major sources of strength while the food products industry remained at last year's level.

Before leaving manufacturing, it should be noted that average hourly earnings of manufacturing workers in Oregon, after adjusting for 1989's higher inflation rate, are expected to fall

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR OREGON, 1979-89

Year	Total Population (000)	Civilian Labor Force (000)	Unemployment Number (000)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (000)	Mfg. (000)	Nonmfg. (000)	Real Ave. Hrly Earnings in Mfg. (1988 dollars) ($)	Portland CPI-U (Ann. Ave. Chg.) (%)
1979	2,584.4	1,217.0	83.0	6.8	1,056.2	228.5	827.7	11.80	13.6
1980	2,639.9	1,295.0	107.0	8.3	1,044.6	215.1	829.5	11.38	13.2
1981	2,660.7	1,337.0	132.0	9.9	1,018.4	202.7	815.7	11.43	8.9
1982	2,656.2	1,324.0	153.0	11.5	960.8	185.7	775.1	11.73	3.2
1983	2,635.0	1,341.0	145.0	10.8	966.7	188.8	779.1	11.86	1.1
1984	2,660.0	1,335.0	125.0	9.4	1,006.9	201.1	805.8	11.65	3.7
1985	2,675.8	1,316.0	116.0	8.8	1,030.0	199.3	830.7	11.29	3.8
1986	2,661.5	1,360.0	115.0	8.5	1,058.5	198.4	860.1	11.20	1.4
1987	2,690.0	1,387.0	86.0	6.2	1,100.1	206.2	893.9	10.92	2.5
1988	2,741.0	1,408.0	82.0	5.8	1,152.3*	214.3*	938.0*	10.64*	3.4
1989	2,791.0	1,442.5**	77.3**	5.4**	1,194.5**	217.4**	977.1**	10.27**	5.4**
(1988-89 change)	50.0	34.5	−4.7	−0.4	42.2	3.1	39.1	−0.37	2.0

* Preliminary data

** Projected annual averages

for the sixth straight year. Perhaps this is a main reason why the average number of workers on strike in 1989 (about 2,000) was the highest since 1978. Most of these workers were employed in manufacturing industries. Another key reason was no doubt the growing specter of labor shortages this year as some employers, like those in the aerospace industry, strained to meet production demands.

While the nation's export boom seemed to be losing some of its energy in recent months due to the dollar's higher value over the past year, the value of exports from the Oregon Customs District in 1989 (projected based on activity in the first ten months) will be approximately 10% higher. Although this does indicate some slowing compared with 1988's 52% jump and 1987's 17% gain, it still shows that foreign exports continue to be an economic plus for Oregon's economy. Data for the first half of 1989 further indicate that the volume of log exports from the Columbia-Snake Customs District was down 7% from the same period in 1988, while the volume of lumber exports was 55% higher. The total value of imports in 1989 is projected to be about the same as in 1988.

. . .Oregon experienced a major boom in residential building in 1989, much of it in multi-family housing.

As in past years, nonmanufacturing industries added the vast majority (93%) of new jobs in 1989. While trade and services created the largest number of jobs, Oregon's booming construction industry grew the fastest--up by 10%! All sectors of construction were very busy during the year and shortages of skilled labor were all too common.

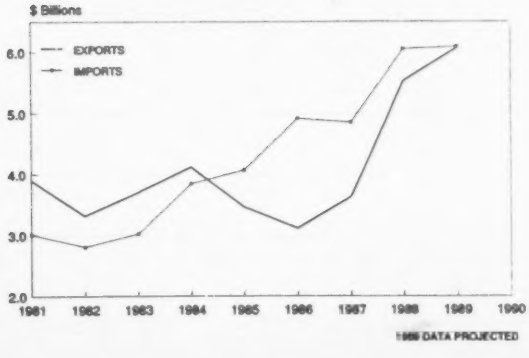
. . .medical services demand and employment continues to mushroom. . .

In addition to a high volume of commercial and public works construction activity, Oregon experienced a major boom in residential building in 1989, much of it in multi-family housing. Contrary to the national trend which saw a 5% decline in U.S. housing starts in 1989 reflecting higher mortgage interest rates throughout most of 1988 and the first half of 1989, Oregon housing starts are projected to be about 44% higher this year! One reason for this housing boom is the overall strength of the state's economy and the high level of population in-migration to Oregon in the past two years, particularly from California. While many of these recent in-migrants may have been lured by plentiful job opportunities, a large number may have come seeking a low cost, high quality retirement setting. In the October 1989 issue of *American Demographics* magazine Oregon is cited as one of ten states that is benefiting greatly from the influx of elderly migrants during the 1985 to 1990 period. Recent estimates from Portland State University's Center for Population Research and Census indicate that Oregon's total population grew by 50,000 between mid-1988 and mid-1989, with net migration to Oregon contributing 33,500 of this growth. A similar increase also occurred in 1987-88.

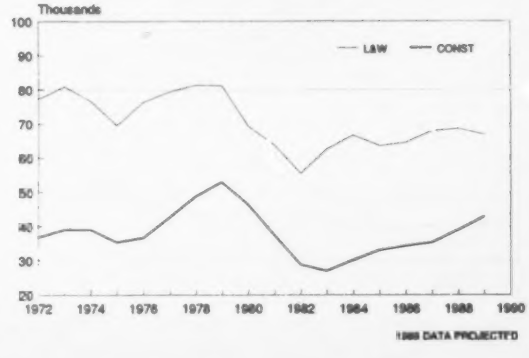
Strong population and overall economic growth plus continued expansion of Oregon's tourism-related industries provided the catalyst for large employment gains in trade and services. Although the rate of growth in the large business services sector was the slowest in 1989 (about 3.1%) since 1982, medical services demand and employment continues to mushroom, including both hospitals (+5.9%) and other medical services (+8.4%).

Oregon's tourism industry experienced another good year in 1989 although labor shortages limited employment gains in some areas during the peak season. Preliminary data for the first eleven months of 1989 indicate that employment rose 4.1% in eating and drinking places, was flat in hotels and other lodging places, and was up about 1% in amusements and recreation services. At a time when many areas of the nation are seeing a decline in visitor business, Oregon continues to see some growth in this industry. From room tax revenues to parks and commercial lodging occupancies to travel inquiries in the State Tourism Division, visitor activity was very busy in Oregon during 1989. Although a current lack of snow is hurting prospects for this winter's ski season, state tourism officials and industry representatives predict steady growth for tourism into 1990 and the coming decade. If Oregon's unemployment rate continues to fluctuate in the low 5% range, however, this year's labor shortage may well grow more acute in the next few years. Since housing availability is often an issue, the recent and upcoming increases in the state's minimum wage may not by themselves resolve the labor shortage problem.

FOREIGN TRADE THROUGH OREGON
Commodity Exports and Imports



CONSTRUCTION WINS; L&W LOSES IN 1989
Annual Average Employment



Another important economic sector in Oregon is agriculture, especially for the nonmetropolitan areas of the state. The Oregon State University Extension Service recently announced that Oregon agriculture turned in another record year in 1989 with gross farm sales up about 6% to reach $2.5 billion. Two-thirds of these sales came from crops and one-third from animal products.

. . .Oregon agriculture turned in another record year in 1989 with gross farm sales up about 6% to reach $2.5 billion.

The major contributors to strong 1989 sales were nursery crops, logs from small woodlots, vegetables, eggs and poultry. Sales of specialty products jumped 24% with half of this total coming in sales of logs from small woodlots. The value of log sales increased 50% in 1989 as small woodlot owners benefited from the spotted owl controversy that restricted the supply of federal timber.

But 1989 was not profitable for all crops. Strawberries and other labor intensive crops were especially hurt. Last February's deep freeze and heavy spring rains damaged many crops, and shortages of seasonal farm labor forced strawberry growers to reduce their plantings.

Despite some exceptions, economic conditions were generally quite favorable in 1989, and net farm income is expected to reach the $1 billion mark in Oregon, a new record high. The current strength in Oregon's agricultural economy is not only broadly-based throughout the diversified commodity mix at the farm and ranch level, but also extends to the agricultural processing and farm input sectors as well, according to the Extension Service. The current situation of overall balance between supply and demand is a dramatic improvement from the conditions that plagued this industry in the mid-1980s.

In closing, we can sum up Oregon's economic performance in 1989 as another banner year despite slower overall growth, upheaval in the timber supply situation, more workers on strike, and growing labor shortages. The unemployment rate reached the lowest level in two decades, and more Oregonians were working than ever before. The question now is how much longer can this record-setting expansion continue? The answer will depend heavily on the ability of the Federal Reserve to steer the nation's increasingly vulnerable economy between the shoals of recession and inflation. □

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF OREGON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.[2] 1989	Sep.[3] 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.[2] 1989	Sep.[3] 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.[2] 1989	Sep.[3] 1989	Oct. 1988
TOTAL MANUFACTURING[4]	$435.77	$429.76	$425.97	40.2	39.5	40.3	$10.84	$10.88	$10.57
Durable Goods	447.41	440.82	439.56	40.6	39.5	40.7	11.02	11.16	10.80
Lumber & Wood Products	447.43	431.84	447.70	40.2	38.8	40.7	11.13	11.13	11.00
Logging & Sawmills	483.57	466.85	488.72	40.5	39.1	41.0	11.94	11.94	11.92
Veneer & Plywood	443.90	412.94	436.89	40.8	38.2	41.1	10.88	10.81	10.63
Millwork & Structural	359.14	365.50	352.84	38.7	38.8	39.6	9.28	9.42	8.91
Mobile Homes	355.04	334.13	331.57	38.3	36.2	38.6	9.27	9.23	8.59
Other Wood Products	430.00	412.34	425.58	40.3	38.9	41.0	10.67	10.60	10.38
Furniture & Fixtures	385.52	381.57	357.20	39.5	39.5	38.7	9.76	9.66	9.23
Primary Metals	492.88	495.28	505.66	40.4	41.0	42.6	12.20	12.08	11.87
Fabricated Metals	399.52	402.11	383.27	39.4	39.5	39.8	10.14	10.18	9.63
Machinery (Ex Electrical)	442.89	446.63	447.84	39.9	39.7	41.2	11.10	11.25	10.87
Nondurable Goods	408.33	400.70	392.42	39.3	39.4	39.4	10.39	10.17	9.96
Food & Kindred Products	329.26	324.92	316.34	38.6	39.1	39.2	8.53	8.31	8.07
Canning & Preserving	287.21	280.41	278.56	38.5	39.0	39.4	7.46	7.19	7.07
Other Food Products	408.56	420.33	389.71	38.8	39.1	38.7	10.53	10.75	10.07
Textile Mill Products	269.31	253.11	235.32	37.3	35.8	35.6	7.22	7.07	6.61
Apparel	274.19	266.93	242.74	40.5	39.9	38.9	6.77	6.69	6.24
Paper & Allied Products	662.70	634.82	675.83	42.7	41.6	43.8	15.52	15.26	15.43
Printing & Publishing	482.73	482.73	435.71	38.1	38.1	36.4	12.67	12.67	11.97
Construction[4]	560.12	561.30	528.17	38.0	37.9	37.3	14.74	14.81	14.16
Communications & Utilities[5]	549.40	541.78	531.70	41.0	41.2	40.9	13.40	13.15	13.00
Trade[5]	325.85	325.14	313.82	35.0	34.7	34.6	9.31	9.37	9.07
Wholesale Trade	439.37	430.92	424.15	39.3	37.8	38.7	11.18	11.40	10.96
Retail Trade	266.51	269.28	259.50	32.7	33.0	32.6	8.15	8.16	7.96
Banking & Insurance[5]	367.22	347.64	358.27	38.9	37.3	38.9	9.44	9.32	9.21
State & Local Government	401.08	421.14	382.45						

[1]Figures are average gross hours and earnings of full and part-time worked or paid for, including overtime and shift premium pay. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. All data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes.
[2]Preliminary
[3]Revised
[4]Data for production workers only and exclude administrative, supervisory (above working foremen), technical, sales and office personnel.
[5]Data for nonsupervisory employees only, excluding proprietors and executive personnel. Data for retail trade excludes eating and drinking places.

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JTPA PROGRAMS PUT OREGONIANS TO WORK

More Oregonians are working today than ever before, but for many citizens that is a mixed blessing. For young people and adults who lack basic academic skills, who live in poverty, or whose skills are no longer needed in the workplace, the turn-around in the economy brings only more frustration. Oregon's Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs are the way into the workplace of the 1990s for many of these people.

JTPA programs offer a great variety of services to both individuals and to businesses. JTPA programs frequently work in partnership with school districts, community colleges, the Employment Division, Adult & Family Services Division, and many other local groups to give clients the services they need. In general, eight out of every ten adults are placed in jobs, with nearly all of them finding work in private businesses.

Young people who come from low income homes and who are at risk of dropping out of school or being unemployed for a long period of time find many JTPA services open to them. These are offered through summer and year-round programs and special projects. Services may include basic skill training in areas such as reading, writing, speaking, and math; vocational classroom training; on-the-job training; and work experience. Counseling (personal and career) and help with basic medical needs and transportation can be provided while a person is enrolled in a JTPA training program.

The changing Oregon economy has created many new jobs and eliminated others. As plants close and jobs are lost, workers can become "dislocated." A dislocated worker is someone who has lost a job and who is not likely to be able to find a new one in the same occupation or industry.

JTPA services bridge the gap between job loss and a new job. Services available to workers include: early action plan assistance; career counseling; testing and assessment, job search and resume training; vocational classroom training; on-the-job training; basic skill training and GED preparation; support services; relocation and job placement assistance.

Each individual receives training designed to meet his or her own needs, skills, and interests. Through testing and assessment, a training plan is developed which will lead to reemployment.

To learn more about JTPA programs and services, contact the JTPA office nearest you or the Job Training Partnership Administration in Salem:

JTPA Administration
155 Cottage St. NE
Salem, OR 97310
Phone (503) 373-1995 □

"OREGON CAREERS 1990"

Interviews with five Oregon businesses highlight **Oregon Careers 1990**, a tabloid newspaper recently published through the Employment Division. **Oregon Careers 1990** describes technological and workplace changes in these firms as the state's economy and labor force continue to evolve.

"Oregon Careers" is published annually to assist citizens of all ages who are making career plans and decisions. It includes employment outlook, wages, educational requirements, and sources of training for nearly 300 major occupations in the state. Other articles describe a variety of job search techniques and resources or programs that can assist Oregonians to prepare for their first or latest occupation.

Copies of "Oregon Careers" are routinely distributed to high schools, community colleges, Job Training Partnership offices, and Employment Division offices. Additional copies may be obtained by contacting Susan Bell, Research and Statistics Section, Employment Division, 875 Union Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97311. Telephone 378-6400 or toll free 800-237-3710 ext. 8-6400. □

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